

Instructions. And American Industries. (Tremendous applause.) When this has been accomplished I do not see how any sugar man can oppose annexation. The question has been asked, "What will annexation do for the Hawaiian?" This much: The Hawaiians have never been taught what the American term self-respect means. But what is called by the modern schoolmaster "character-building." The Hawaiians are treated as children today, precisely as they were treated by the missionaries a century ago. We must then and if the man strikes our fancy and asks for it we will give him a quarter, and he goes off and buys a medal. No man who has received what self-respect will receive money unless he has earned it, or given an equivalent. The Hawaiian is not to be blamed for this; he has never yet been taught differently, but with the infusion of new blood which will follow annexation the rising generation will learn it by contact.

Reference has been made tonight to the terms on which annexation should be had. I do not think it would be advisable to dictate any terms. Texas tried it once upon that plan, and it is in fact, of anything we can get, so it is annexation.

Captain McDonald, the old war horse, who visits here once each year in the interest of a book publishing house, made a short address. He mentioned the objection of the "Riggers" to the admission of Oregon. He had learned in Chicago last summer that there were kickers there against annexation, but he believed a majority of people in the United States wanted to take the islands under the folds of the American flag. He cited the case of Texas, which had been a territory for years before it was admitted, and that soldiers had left the States and gone to Mexico and taught those people a lesson on interference. He wished goodspeed to the cause of annexation, for he believed it was the salvation of the country.

Mr. Thurston called on a gentleman in the audience, whose opinions are weighty and whose expressions at this time will be of interest. P. C. Jones arose and said he was looking over some papers he had styled an "annexationist first, last and all the time." He would not be in favor of hanging for terms, as he believed the United States would deal fairly with the people. In looking over some papers a few days ago, he found a copy of the treaty submitted to the United States in 1896. What was done at that time in the matter of terms met with the approval of President Harrison, and he believed that President McKinley will endorse everything that was done by President Harrison. As against insisting upon terms, Mr. Jones related a story often told by Captain Crosby of the old whaling bark Europa, which sailed out of Edgartown, Mass. With others, he started a show factory on a limited capital, and in a little while they found themselves with nothing in the treasury but a lot of notes that were not due for some months. The treasurer of the company called on a customer for a settlement, but he could offer nothing but better. Crosby was willing to take it at any price, but the other wanted to dictate terms. For the time the deal was declared off. The company held another meeting, and decided to accept the better of the man's offer, and sent the treasurer to collect, but when he reached the place he found a sign on the door: "Come to Cohasset to buy hogs," and so they never saw Crosby or better. They had missed a good opportunity. He felt that if this Government attempted now to dictate terms they might send a sign on the door to Washington. He had on their arrival a sign on the door: "Come to California to plant sugar beets."

L. A. Thurston called for expressions from other persons present, and as none were forthcoming he said:

It has been brought up tonight by the other speakers that the sugar men were considered the opponents of annexation, but taking a broad view of the matter he did not see how they could oppose it. However other classes in this community may be affected by annexation, there is one class which cannot afford to have annexation deferred.

This class consists of the sugar planters and all who are financially interested in sugar. Annexation is essential to the sugar interest for the following reasons:

The United States is practically our only market for sugar. It is certain that in one form or another it will be a protected market. There is little probability that a bounty will be given, because there is now a deficiency of income in the United States treasury of about \$20,000,000 per annum and a bounty takes out of instead of putting into the treasury, and a very strong probability that the tariff will be continued and increased, in order to meet the present revenue deficiency.

If Hawaiian sugar is admitted duty free to this protected market, there will be a profit to the planter, even though the price of labor may be somewhat higher. However, the United States tariff remains, or is increased, and Hawaiian sugar has to pay the duty. Hawaiian sugar plantations, with the possible exception of a few exceptionally favored ones, will disappear like morning mist. It is not necessary to argue this point. The duty is now one cent a pound, or \$20 a ton, but may probably be raised to one and a half cents or two cents a pound. It does not require much fancying to demonstrate where the sugar planters will be if they have to pay \$30 to \$40 on every ton of sugar, with present prices in force; and the indications are that prices are liable to be lower rather than higher.

At one cent a pound the duty on a 1,000 ton crop would amount to \$200,000. At one and a half cents it would amount to \$300,000. At two cents it would amount to \$400,000.

In 1896, with prices hovering around four cents a pound, and a free market, how many plantations paid dividends of \$200,000?

If prices had approximated three cents, as they did in 1895, and as they do now, and if a ton duty had been exacted by the United States, it needs no higher mathematics to prove that instead of calculating dividends nearly every plantation from Hawaii to Kauai would have been facing the increase in their debt, and burning midnight oil to discover a method of avoiding bankruptcy during the following season.

There is no certainty that with continued independence there will be a continued free market for Hawaiian sugar in the United States.

Some of our optimistic planters have come to look upon a free sugar market to Hawaii while all the rest of the world says "dime," and the nature of things, as much to be expected as the sun and the rain, and the tax assessor.

In fact it is a most unprecedented and artificial condition. The sugar planters of Hawaii are today like a man driving a team of horses at full tilt along a straight road on the brink of a precipice. The longer they have its turning, and an unexpected turn in the road may precipitate them into the abyss without warning.

The regular term of the reciprocity treaty expired in 1894. By a year's notice it can be terminated at any time. Our chief danger does not consist in a direct attack on the treaty, however; that requires an affirmative act, and the power of obstruction in Congress is great; but from the fact that any act of Congress passed after a treaty is made, which is inconsistent with the treaty, overrides the treaty.

The meaning of this is, that every time a tariff bill passes Congress, and that is nearly every session, there must, by affirmative vote, be incorporated therein a special clause exempting Hawaiian products therefrom, or they would have to pay. Treaty or no treaty.

It is not generally known, and but little appreciated by those who do not know it, that the enemies of the treaty always make a fight on this point, and that upon the passage of the Wilson bill two years ago their opposition was so strong, that at one time it was believed by our strongest friends that the exemption clause would be defeated. If it had not

been for the sympathy created for Hawaii by Cleveland's course, it would probably have been defeated, and we would have been paying duty on our sugar and rice today.

That this danger is not imaginary is shown by the fact that upon the passage of one tariff bill, Hawaiian rice was accidentally omitted from the exemption clause, and until the next session of Congress remedied it all Hawaiian rice which went to the United States paid duty, although the treaty was then in full force.

One further point must be considered in this connection. From the time that reciprocity was first proposed to the present day the sugar planters of the United States have been our strongest opponents, and the California delegation has been our continuous supporter. Within a year there has come a change. The beet sugar business of California is growing rapidly, and already both the California press and political representatives are assuming the tone that Louisiana has used for all these years.

Not only California, but Utah and Nebraska, are raising beet sugar, and as its success is a little better demonstrated than other States will engage in it, with a new enemy to Hawaiian sugar for every acre of beets.

Already there are indications of how the situation will develop.

We are informed by newspaper reports that leading members of the California delegation are now opposed to the annexation of Hawaii who, but a year ago, were pronounced in favor of it.

The same reasons that led them to oppose annexation will lead them to oppose reciprocity among the free importation of Hawaiian sugar into the United States on any terms.

It is not annexation as annexation they are opposing, but annexation as a medium of introducing free sugar into California.

It is manifest, therefore, that the longer annexation is deferred the stronger the opposition thereto is liable to prove, and the greater the probability that the free importation of Hawaiian sugar into the United States will terminate if Hawaii is an independent country.

The only certainty that the Hawaiian planter can have of a stable and continuous market is the incorporation of Hawaiian territory within the boundaries of the United States, so that Hawaiian interests will no longer be a football to be kicked back and forth by the opposing parties in every session of Congress.

Major Eugene Lee gave it as his opinion that it is wrong for this Government to beg for admission; the present is a valuable one and if the United States did not want it, then let the Government offer it to some other country. Mr. Thurston said these monthly meetings were beneficial, if for no other reason than because it gave the people a chance to judge by the people in the movement. As there were no other speakers present he would consider the meeting adjourned.

Among the many present were the following:

President Dole, W. O. Smith, Attorney General; Dr. C. B. Wood, M. Louisson, J. R. Atherton, J. M. Oat, Hon. H. M. Whitney, T. J. King, B. F. Dillingham, E. W. Peterson, Judge Perry, C. A. Brown, H. Laws, J. W. Girvin, Captain Macaulay, Hon. D. L. Naome, W. C. Auld, W. R. Castle, P. C. Jones, W. R. Sims, Captain Macdonald, C. B. Ripley, A. V. Gear, Henry Davis, Ed Towse, Justice Frear, Colonel De La Vergne, L. C. Ables, John Farnsworth, Julius Asch, Jonathan Shaw, J. Kraft, W. R. King, Colonel J. H. Soper, A. A. Kennedy, Fred Lyman, Colonel R. H. McLean and F. B. Oat.

MR. HART OBJECTS.

Disputes Statement of Mr. McCandless as to Hawaiians.

MR. EDITOR.—Senator J. A. McCandless is reported in your issue of this date as giving utterance to the following rather remarkable statement:

"The Hawaiians have never been taught what Americans term self-respect."

We meet them, and if the man strikes our fancy (sic), and asks for it, we will give him a quarter, and he goes off and buys a medal. . . . The Hawaiian is not to be blamed for this; he has never been taught differently. Italics and notes of admiration are mine. I cannot, sir, help wondering what the descendants of the band of men and women who came to this country to christianize the worshippers of Pele; I say I cannot help wondering what they will say to this emphatic statement of Senator McCandless. I am not unaware, sir, of the very great diversity of views as to what constitutes the proper teaching of Christianity, but I have yet to learn that a negation of the principals of "self-respect" has ever been a part of any system followed by honest, earnest workers, being believers in, and followers of Him who said: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father, which is in heaven perfect." Perhaps the gentleman and Senator is wrong in his dogmatic statement.

The gentleman holding the high and honorable office of Senator intimates that should any man of Hawaiian nationality ask him (the Senator) for a quarter, he (the Senator) would give him one. This munificent trait of liberality ought not to be passed by without notice, and I will, sir, with your permission, add a few words more on the subject.

Gentlemen, being descendants of the missionary fathers and mothers, will better deal with the question of whether no Hawaiians have been "taught what Americans term self-respect," but I should like to say that, in my long intercourse with Hawaiians, dating from February, 1851, I have never once been asked to give money without being offered an "equivalent" either in labor or property. Over and over, and over again, I have been importuned by men of the race, to which both Senator McCandless and I belong, for money, to be given without any consideration, but never once by a Hawaiian, although it is nearly 50 years since I first trod the soil of these fair islands.

The sweeping statement made by the Senator touching the non-teaching in the past of "what Americans term self-respect" but in all respects with the statement of the late Hon. John L. Stevens, formerly Minister to this country, and who in the North American Review declared that the native population of these islands had been "imbued with American ideas." This was one of the late Minister's pleas for annexation. The Senator, McCandless, is evidently not in rapport with the lamented gentleman's views above referred to.

Thanking you, sir, for the courtesy accorded, I am, yours obediently, CHARLES F. HART, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 13, 1897.

Capt. Harry Evans intercepted a man-about-town who intended leaving by the Australia.

## EDUCATION BOARD

### Old Resolution Still Holds Good.

J. L. Dumas Makes an Inquiry—J. M. Taggard and Wife Given Positions by Board.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

J. L. Dumas was present at the meeting for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the number of pupils allowed in the Practice School. The Board decided to allow Mr. Dumas to keep the number he already has and to increase it, if possible, to a number not exceeding 80.

In regard to the site of the school lot at Kaunakakai, President Cooper reported that the following resolution, passed July 21, 1896, still held good:

"Resolved, That the trustees sell to the Board of Education the teacher's cottage at Kaunakakai for the sum of \$100; and that the trustees convey to the Board, in exchange for the present school site, a piece of land in the neighborhood of such school lot, of an area of half an acre, approved by the manager of the Molokai ranch, the Board to pay the sum of \$10, to make the exchange equitable, the size of the present school lot being one-quarter of an acre."

It was moved, seconded and carried that the exchange mentioned in the said resolution be authorized, and that Mr. Meyers select said site and provide for the removal of the school house.

Mr. Bowen moved that the recommendation made early in the meeting by the inspector general be adopted, and that Mrs. Kaubane be transferred to Kamaoa at the same salary, her place at Waiohine be taken by Mrs. C. F. True. Carried.

Mr. Townsend reported the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Ferneaux, stating her reasons for declining to accept the position of teacher in the Olaa School; also, the receipt of another from Miss Elvira Richardson, telling of the absolute refusal of her physician to allow her to accept the position in the Hilo Select School, to which she had recently been appointed by the Board. This left the Hilo Select School with only one teacher.

The Teachers' Committee recommended the following:

That the application of Mrs. Maria Kekela be placed on the list of applicants until a suitable vacancy shall occur. Carried.

That Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taggard be appointed principal and assistant, respectively, in a certain school on the Islands. Carried.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the Railway Mail Service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

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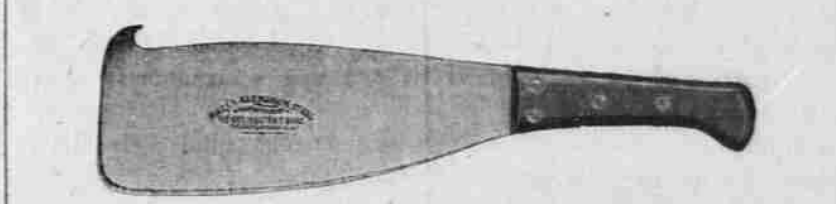
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